

inch below Poupart's ligament. A large sac was found, constructed a little below Poupart's ligament, and filled with omentum and bowel. The sac above the constriction was very large. In this case I returned the bowel, removed the omentum, transfixed the sac and brought the parts together.

In the femoral variety, besides suturing the Pectineus muscle and fascia to Poupart's ligament with mattress stitch, I use about three figure of eight silk worm gut sutures removing them in about three or four weeks. Care must be taken not to cut into the femoral vein which lies external to the hernial opening. The sac is dealt with as in inguinal hernias, namely, transfixed to Poupart's ligament.

In obturator hernia it will be necessary to expose the sac by an incision extending from the spine of the pubes downward three or four inches, about a finger's breadth internal to the femoral artery, the pelvis being elevated and thigh flexed and adducted.

The after treatment is the same as in ordinary abdominal cases. I let my patients up in about two weeks and have them wear some sort of support for several months. In this matter of hernia I feel like Murphy does in appendicitis; it is a constant source of danger and one can never know at what moment it may become strangulated, therefore all cases should be operated as soon as a diagnosis is made.

THE LATE DR. G. L. SIMMONS, OF SACRAMENTO.

Gustavus Lincoln Simmons was born in Hingham, Mass., March 13, 1832. On his father's side he was a lineal descendant of Moses Simmons, a member of the Pilgrim Colony by the ship "Fortune" following the "Mayflower" in 1621 and, on his mother's side, of Benjamin Lincoln, who came from Hingham, England, and founded Hingham, Mass. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and Derby Academy of his native town. When but a boy of 17, in 1849, he sailed from Boston to California by the brig "Curacoa," which foundered on the coast of the Azores, but finally reached San Francisco some nine months later, in 1850. He remained but a short time in San Francisco and then came to Sacramento, which was his home continuously until his death.

As a clerk he entered the old Boston Drug Store which was then situated on the north side of J street between Front and Second. Cholera and gambling were at their height at that time and gave him abundant opportunity to make observations both medical and surgical. He immediately became interested in medicine and in 1853 took passage from San Francisco by the ship "Yankee Blade" which was wrecked in the Santa Barbara Channel where he lost his library and other belongings. A part of these books were recovered some 40 years later and are still in possession of his family. He finished his medical education at Harvard University in 1855 and returned to California in 1856, beginning practice in Sacramento at once.

He made three trips to Europe for the study of his profession in 1866, 1871 and 1896. He was a charter member and very important factor in the

organization of the Sacramento Society for Medical Improvement which was established and held its first meeting on March 17, 1868. Of this Society he was a continuous, active, loyal member for more than 42 years. The records of the Society will probably show that no other member during this long period has been more regular in attendance of its monthly meetings or more active in its deliberations. He allowed no other business or pleasure to interfere with what he believed to be his duty to the Society and to the Medical Profession.

He was one of the founders of the Medical Society of the State of California, of which particularly in its earlier history when he had more time and strength, he was an active, efficient and prominent member. In 1896 he was elected its president in which capacity he served the Society with his usual zeal and efficiency.

He was a member of the Mass. State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association, and Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements at its meeting in San Francisco in 1871. He contributed numerous papers to the medical press, read either before the Sacramento Society for Medical Improvement or before the State Society. In 1859 and 1860 he was County Physician and did the surgery for the County Hospital for some time after the election of his successor, Dr. Donaldson.

In his earlier life he did a great deal of surgery, wiring the tendo-Achillis for the first time successfully, opening the knee joint successfully under alcohol before the days of Listerism, ligating the carotid, doing splenectomy, ovariectomy and all of the operations of that time with more than usual success. He ascribed his results largely to the use of alcohol in cleansing the skin preparatory for operation and after the vogue of aseptic and antiseptic surgery often spoke of the value of alcohol as an antiseptic. Subsequent observation has substantiated his claims.

He was Surgeon Major before and during the Modoc War; member of the City Board of Health for a long period; Commissioner in Lunacy for more than 20 years; United States Pension Surgeon; the first Secretary of the City Board of Education, acting as School Superintendent; one of the founders and presidents of the City Free Library; an active member of various improvement associations and other civic bodies and president of the Board of Trustees of the Marguerite Home.

He founded and long maintained almost unaided, the little hospital known as Ridge Home and later merged into the present Sisters' Hospital at 23rd and R streets. He was chiefly instrumental in founding the City and County Dispensary and was an active member of the Board of Freeholders which framed the present charter of the City of Sacramento.

His activities as a citizen were varied, numerous and efficient. More than thirty years ago he gave the question of water supply a very thorough study both in general and in its application to the City of Sacramento. He became an early, consistent and persistent advocate of a well supply.

His professional activity continued to the time of his fatal illness. When the end visibly approached and death, unmasked, cast its shadow across his pathway he uttered no word of fear or repining but met the final summons with the calm and courage that characterized his life.

To family, friends and home he was preeminently devoted. For his family in health, he provided with a generous hand and in illness lavished on them his own loving care as few men ever do. To his home he gave great personal attention, beautifying its grounds with rare shrubs and vines which he planted and nurtured with his own hands. For his friends, even when busiest, he always found time not only for personal intercourse but even for a voluminous correspondence. His lifelong friendships, both in and out of the profession were notable.

He was an ardent lover of nature. When worn with work he was wont to withdraw to his orchard at Orangevale to dig and plant and graft and bud and prune until health and strength returned. In this was the chief recreation of his long life. He knew more of orchards and vineyards and gardens than many a man who has spent his whole life in them.

He was a wise counselor and generous friend of the young and struggling physician. A score of younger men, some of them approaching the sere and yellow leaf, recognized in him a great benefactor. More than one has said, and truthfully, "He was the best friend I ever had."

As a physician he was indefatigable; no labor was too great for him and no day too long. His profession he viewed almost wholly from its scientific and humanitarian aspects. Among his patients he saw neither rich nor poor, only men and women with diseases to be cured or relieved. No sordid, selfish or commercial motive desecrated the temple of his mind. He was a noble member of a profession made noble by the standards which he earnestly espoused and religiously observed. When the fog of commercialism clears a little from our professional eyes we shall perceive that he "saw life steadily and saw it whole." In view of these facts your committee offers the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Gustavus Lincoln Simmons the young physician has lost a wise counselor and generous friend, the community a model citizen, his family a devoted husband and father and this Society a loved and loyal member whose example was an inspiration to us all;

Resolved, That we, the Sacramento Society for Medical Improvement, extend to his family in their bereavement our deepest and sincerest sympathy.

(Signed): W. A. BRIGGS.
H. L. NICHOLS.
G. A. WHITE.

CORRESPONDING EDITORS

Corresponding Editors Elected by the County Societies.

(In this space will be printed the news matter or items of interest contributed by the Corresponding Editors from month to month.)

Dr. C. L. Browning, Chico, Butte Co.

Dr. Geo. H. Kress, Bradbury Bldg., Los Angeles, Los Angeles County.

Dr. Geo. E. Tucker, Riverside, Riverside County.

Dr. F. O. Nash, Hollister, San Benito County.

Dr. Gayle G. Moseley, Redlands, San Bernardino County.

Dr. A. Miles Taylor, 209 Post street, San Francisco, San Mateo County.

Dr. T. A. Stoddard, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County.

Dr. Chas. M. Richards, San Jose.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The following resolutions were recently unanimously passed as the sense of the Board of Councilors of the Los Angeles Medical Association:

In passing these resolutions, the Board of Councilors wished in no way to curtail the rights of any individual member. It was the belief of the Board of Councilors that no man can fly two flags at one time, and that members who are receiving the benefits and privileges of the society should not at the same time work hand in hand with such groups of persons who practice the healing art, but who by the low standards of their official institutions and organizations are preventing the forward movement in higher educational standards and professional attainments for practitioners of the healing art.

The resolutions adopted are as follows:

RESOLUTIONS REGARDING OSTEOPATHY.

Whereas, Many of the Osteopaths of California are from all accounts practicing medicine and surgery, in violation of the original intent of the State Medical Law, and

Whereas, The educational standards of the Osteopathic Colleges of California are on a common school instead of a high school basis of preliminary education; and upon a three-year, instead of a four-year course of professional training; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Board of Councilors of the Los Angeles County Medical Association that these things are contrary to the best interests of medical education and of the healing art in California, and be it further

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Board of Councilors, while these conditions last, it is detrimental to the best development of the healing art and of the public health interests of this State and County, for members of the Los Angeles County Medical Association to professionally associate with Osteopathic institutions or Osteopathic practitioners, to the extent of giving the impression that such professional association has the countenance and good will of the regular profession, which is pledged to high educational and ethical standards, and be it further

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Board of Councilors of the Los Angeles County Medical Association that under these conditions no loyal member of this Association should become connected with an Osteopathic institution, and that no member of this Association should professionally consult with Osteopaths under present conditions, except in such cases where the health and life of the patient is in imminent danger, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be printed in the Bulletin of the Association, and the attention of members otherwise called thereto, if necessary.